

JAPAN IS TRYING TO GET CONTROL OF PHILIPPINES

Washington Officials Learn of Secret Efforts Made by Nippon.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Japan wants the Philippine islands.

Despite professions to the contrary, the Japanese government, it transpired here, has included in its imperial ambition the acquisition of the archipelago which for eighteen years has been under American rule.

Japanese diplomacy is being directed with a view not only to extending control over China, but to the creation of the Philippines. Disclosures here indicate that considerations of this character actuated Japan, in part at least, in negotiating the recent treaty with Russia.

Does Not Contemplate Force.

It does not appear at this time that Japan contemplates a forcible seizure of the Philippines. So far as the present disclosures go the island empire is bent upon a peaceful acquisition of the American archipelago, and is willing to bide its time until events in the far East make possible the realization of the ambition.

Secret reports made to the administration by officials in the Philippines indicate that Japan has entertained hope, not entirely dissipated, of obtaining possession of the islands in the event of their liberation by the United States.

Even the islands would not be forcibly seized but would be subjected to an extension of Japanese influence similar to the procedure followed by Tokio in the case of Manchuria and now of the remainder of China.

Seek to Get Options.

When the administration was promoting the legislation proposed in the Jones bill with the Clarke amendment providing for the handing down of the American flag in the Philippines within four years, there was tremendous activity on the part of Japan in the direction of "getting in on the ground floor."

It transpires that powerful Japanese interests negotiated numerous options at that time on important enterprises in the Philippines, all of which were conditioned upon the enactment of the Jones bill with the Clarke amendment or some similar provision for the early separation of the islands from American sovereignty.

When the House of Representatives by rejecting the Clarke amendment, put a crimp in the administration program to turn the Philippines loose this Japanese scheme suffered a setback. No more options were negotiated, but some of those obtained still stand pending the final action of Congress on the independence legislation.

Houses Fail to Agree.

As the matter now rests, the two houses of Congress are at variance on the immediate liberation of the Philippines. The Senate is insisting on the Clarke amendment; the House is against it. The conference committee has reached no agreement.

Another disclosure of the report to the administration concerning Japanese activity when the Jones bill was under consideration relates to the presence of a number of Japanese officials in the Philippines. One instance was the discovery of two distinguished Japanese officials accompanied by the chief irrigation engineer of Formosa, on the upper waters of the Agusan river in Mindanao.

The Japanese professed to be spending a vacation in this remote spot, but the explanation was regarded with suspicion by the American authorities, who reported the matter to Washington.

Even Natives Are Alarmed.

This Japanese activity was so pronounced at the time that the Filipinos themselves became alarmed. The more intelligent native leaders concluded that Japan had designs upon the islands in the event of their liberation by the United States, and enthusiasm for the Clarke amendment noticeably cooled in influential circles. The result was that the rejection of the Clarke amendment by the House produced little resentment on the part of the Filipinos.

These reports have been anything but welcome to the administration, which had been pressing the Clarke amendment with assurances that, if declared independent, the Philippines would be allowed to work out their destiny without interference by Japan or any other power. Consequently the evidence of Japanese activity is being suppressed by the administration.

It is apparent that Tokio regards the Filipinos unit for self government, that their liberation would result in anarchy, and that this condition would furnish Japan a plausible excuse to assume a burden the United States had laid down.

May Try to Buy Them.

Purchase of the Philippines by Japan from the United States also, it appears, has been considered in Tokio. The administration has been furnished with the copy of a report made to Count Okuma, prime minister of Japan, by Dr. Nitobe, a distinguished professor in the Imperial university at Tokio, recommending that the Japanese government offer the United States \$500,000,000 for the islands.

Administration officials say they do not believe this report genuine and express the suspicion that it was written, not by Dr. Nitobe, but by certain Filipino leaders, who caused it to fall into the hands of the American authorities for the purpose of creating the impression that Japan covets the islands.

Laying Plans for Future.

Although Japan may not be able to gain possession of the Philippines immediately, it can do much to pave the way for their acquisition, peacefully or otherwise, later. There is abundant evidence that Tokio is maneuvering at this time to promote this ambition.

Japan is in possession of the Ladrone, Marshall, and Caroline groups of Pacific islands, seized from Germany, which effectively screen the Philippines from the United States. Japan is pouring its people into these islands, establishing enterprises and developing their resources. Permanent occupation apparently is the

Japanese Intention.

When the European war ends the question of the disposition of these islands will come up in the peace congress. Japan will swing all its influence to obtain permission to hold them. Russia, as a result of the recently negotiated understanding, will be favorable presumably to the Japanese design.

Seek to Influence Britain.

What stand will Great Britain and France take? Will they oppose retention of the Pacific islands by Japan, such retention being strategically inimical to the best interest of the United States in the Pacific, particularly so long as the American flag flies over the Philippines?

Japan, having won Russia to its side, is bent upon winning Great Britain to acquiescence in its dream of Pacific empire. Baron Chinda, who has served his nation so well as ambassador in Washington by deterring the Wilson administration from embarrassing Japanese designs on China and by causing the administration to expunge the Japanese exclusion clause from immigration bill, has been promoted to a field of greater endeavor.

The baron has been sent as ambassador to the court of St. James, where his principal mission will be the negotiation of an understanding with Great Britain, similar to that with Russia, giving Japan a free hand in the orient and the Pacific.

COLONEL WARNS ABUSIVE WRITER

"Take Out Casualty Insurance and Call in Persons" Iowan is Told.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 15.—One letter to Colonel Roosevelt gave John W. McGrath, the colonel's chief secretary, concern, because of a check which came with it.

An insurance agent out in Iowa sent the letter. It was one of the most vituperative and abusive ever received. The writer poured out all the wrath from his soul. Had he been a shade more abusive the postal regulations would have barred the letter.

In conclusion the writer inclosed his personal check for twenty cents, payable to Theodore Roosevelt, to compensate the colonel "for time spent in reading this letter."

The check stumped McGrath. He knew very well how to handle the letter. But the check was too personal a matter. So he ventured into the private office where the colonel was dictating to two or three stenographers at once.

"Sorry to interrupt, colonel, but here's something you must decide. This letter abuses you to the limit, and is scarcely worth your time reading, but this check—"

And McGrath explained about the check.

"Well, Mac," replied his chief. "I think I'll not take time to read the letter. Return the gentleman his check and tell him that I suggest he invest it in casualty insurance an call in person."

Bad Bills

Are Foud by Police to Be Photographs of the Real Currency.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 15.—Weeks of patient searching and watching by Captain Loughry of the police bicycle squad were rewarded when he placed under arrest a white man who is wanted by the federal authorities in connection with the recent counterfeiting operations of two men at Abilene. The other man in the case was arrested here about three weeks ago, and according to Captain Loughry, is now serving sentence in one of the federal prisons. Captain Loughry's prisoner was transferred to the federal authorities for a hearing.

Counterfeiters are alleged to have photographed United States banknotes, a photograph of each side of the bill being printed and pasted back to back. The prints are thinned down by sanding away the reverse side with sandpaper. Thinning was done in a crude way and wonder is expressed by authorities at the ability of counterfeiters in passing their spurious money.

Operations were carried on principally in the vicinity of Abilene and Baird, federal authorities say.

WRITING ON ENVELOPE CONSTRUED AS CODICIL.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., July 15.—Although neither witnessed nor signed, yet recognized as addressed in the handwriting of Ellen M. White, a \$1,200 bond contained in an envelope and sent to Emma Jones and Matilda Martin, will be divided between them by Judge Solly's decision that it was in the nature of a codicil to her will. The envelope was found in a safe deposit box. Despite the instructions written on the outside, children of Mrs. Della Senior, who, with a daughter of Mrs. Caroline Barry and children of Mrs. Annie Fisher are residuary legatees, contested. The estate amounted to more than \$50,000.

MICE PLAY PIANO.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., July 15.—The mystery in regard to the music from a piano that had aroused the members of the Lucas family from their slumbers during the night for some time has been cleared up. Mr. Lucas kept watch on the piano and caught the music makers, two little mice, which had taken up light housekeeping in the interior of the piano.

JURORS FAVOR TEST MARRIAGE

Trial Nuptials Are Vindicated in a Suit Brought in Denver.

DENVER, Colo., July 15.—Ralph L. Schantz, a former city employee, took occasion in the juvenile court here to speak in favor of trial marriages. Not only did he defend them, but admitted on the witness stand that he and his wife had tried married life for a while before they had obtained a marriage license and been legally married. Inasmuch as this very trial marriage had been made the basis of proceedings to take away from Schantz and his wife the custody of Mrs. Schantz's daughter by a former marriage, the verdict of the jury, which was in favor of the Schantz, is looked upon as a sort of justification of trial marriages.

Admits Trial Marriage.

"Yes, my wife and I lived together for a year before we were legally married," Schantz said when he was on the witness stand. "I believe in trial marriages. I am glad that I lived with my wife for a year before we were legally married, because I learned that she and I were suited to each other, and that we were able to get along nicely."

Trial of the dependency case was remarkable in other respects. Mrs. Schantz renounced her mother, Mrs. Carrie Zumwalt, while she was testifying, and in open court told the jury that Mrs. Zumwalt was no relative of hers. Her little daughter followed her example and told the jury that Mrs. Zumwalt was not her grandmother.

When Mrs. Zumwalt heard her daughter deny that she was her mother she broke down and wept. It was with difficulty that she could be quieted. She again lost control of herself when her daughter countered the charge that she and Schantz had lived together for a year before their marriage, with the charge that Mrs. Zumwalt had not conducted herself properly.

Grandmother Loses.

To add to Mrs. Zumwalt's grief, the child, over whom mother and grandmother were fighting, told the jury that she hated her grandmother because the latter had mistreated her. The child, only 11 years old, told Judge Lindsey that she would not obey any order directing her to visit her grandmother, and that she would prefer to go to the reform school.

The child, Amy Marie Schantz, was reared by Mrs. Zumwalt because her mother could not take care of her. About six months ago, following the daughter's marriage to Schantz, the juvenile court turned the child over to her mother and stepfather, with instructions that the grandmother have the right to visit the child. Schantz and her stepfather, Mrs. Zumwalt alleged, neglected the child and refused her permission to see her.

The jury held that the Schantz were proper persons to rear the child and denied the grandmother the right of visitation.

DIAMONDS ARE HID TOO WELL

Woman Forgets Hiding Place and City Police Hunt for a Long Time.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 15.—Mystery of the missing \$2,400 diamonds is solved. Mrs. George Day, owner of the gems, hid 'em too well.

Mr. and Mrs. Day and their two children arrived at the Nicollet Hotel from Williston, N. D. Mrs. Day carried her prized diamond rings and earrings wrapped in cotton and tucked in a small bottle.

Some time after her arrival she rushed from her room to the clerk's desk and reported she had been robbed of her jewels.

Then she hurried into the street and communicated the news to the police.

Next she hastened on to the Great Northern station and placed the case in the hands of Detective Thomas J. Kelly, on duty there.

The Northern Pacific train upon which the family had come from Williston still was in the trainshed. Every car was searched at Kelly's orders. No trace of the missing diamonds was discovered.

Then Detective Kelly had a thought. It was a genuine thought, a regular flash of genius. Hawkshaw himself would have been proud of the inspiration.

The sleuth went to the hotel and ascended to Mrs. Day's room. Standing in the center of the room he gazed about, looking for obvious hiding places.

There was only one, a small calendar resting on the dresser, tilted against the mirror.

Kelly lifted the calendar and looked behind it. There stood a small bottle. Inside was cotton. Within the cotton were diamond rings and earrings. All were there.

The mystery was solved. The police were called off.

BLUEJAY LEARNS TO TALK; BECOMES HOUSEHOLD PET.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 15.—Alber Enouy's little daughter found a bluejay fledgling nine years ago while the family was on an outing at Muskego Lake. One day Mr. Enouy said: "Hello, Peter." "Hello Peter," echoed the bird.

Since then it has been a constant household pet and has enlarged its vocabulary to include "Pretty Peter." Mr. and Mrs. Enouy say it can sing and dance, and shows remarkable intelligence of what is said, and flies up in anger when it dislikes what it hears.

The bird is always up to queer antics about the house.



Miss Ann T. Boozie.

She is a popular favorite at the Prohibition national convention, now in session at St. Paul, Minn.

GIRLS, LOOK!

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., July 15.—This town has undertaken to provide a husband for every unmarried school teacher in the country who desires to wed.

According to an advertisement in the News, published here, over the name of R. C. Wear, president of the board of education, "every female school teacher is asked to put in an application for a school in Baxter Springs. A wedding guaranteed."

WIFE SELFISH, SAYS HUSBAND

She Saved \$40,000 for Him but Refuses to Divide Up the Cash.

NEW YORK, July 15.—John E. Manix, once head of the J. E. Manix company, buyers for fifty department stores, which went bankrupt in June, 1915, used to give his pay envelope to his wife each week.

Mrs. Annie R. Manix saved \$40,000 out of it for their joint welfare, but now they are separated, he is without funds, and she refuses, he says, to give him one-half of his own savings.

Mr. Manix began action in the supreme court against his wife, asking an accounting and a court order granting him one-half of all funds which Mrs. Manix has in banks.

Mr. and Mrs. Manix were married in 1885 and have one son, William Manix, 22 years old. They lived together happily until two years ago, he says in his complaint. For years they had an agreement by which she gave over his earnings to her, she paying for all household expenses and saving what she could. He says she placed a lot of money in banks and spent \$2,500 for her home.

He paid the taxes and insurance upon the home out of what he was permitted to keep of his earnings. Even after he and Mrs. Manix separated two years ago, he says, he continued to pay \$25, although in financial straits. Now he is on a small salary and is sorely in need of money, he asserts, but cannot induce his wife to part with any.

Lawyer Gets A Long Term

Conviction Follows Exposure of Conspiracy to Enable Pastor to Get Divorce.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15.—Granville Hamden Triplett, New York lawyer, was sentenced to serve not less than four years nor more than ten in the state prison by Judge Edwin D. Gager in the superior court.

The counts on which he was found guilty were those of conspiracy to assault on Mrs. Dorothy A. Triplett of New York, wife of the Rev. John Edwin Triplett, a congregational pastor of Middlebury, N. J.

Triplett, it is alleged, entered into a conspiracy with J. Wilson Shaw, Frank Campbell and Thomas J. Donahue to place Mrs. Triplett in a compromising position in the Garden hotel here for the purpose of procuring divorce evidence for his brother, the clergyman.

Mrs. John E. Triplett, mother of the prisoner, made plea to the court just before sentence was imposed, in which she said that she did not appeal for sympathy or leniency, but simply justice and right. She asked Judge Gager to place his son in the position of hers and said the jury was prejudiced.

The trial of Triplett was sensational from the star, and during its course Donahue and Campbell, witnesses for the accused man, were arrested for perjury. Shaw also has been arrested and is held pending action on serious charges in connection with the case.

Mrs. Triplett was induced to come to New Haven on May 15, 1915, ostensibly to meet a New York real estate dealer. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the sale of some property belonging to Mrs. Triplett's mother, Mrs. Doris M. Nelson, of New York. This man met Mrs. Triplett at the Garden hotel and induced her to go to a room with him, where they might talk without being disturbed.

It is alleged he attacked her and as he did so Granville H. Triplett, Donahue and Shaw forced the door

SOLDIER WINS A FIANCEE ON FLY

Troop Train Pause of Fifteen Minutes is Enough for Illinois Guardsman.

Fifteen minutes is a short time in which to fall in love, but when a troop train pauses in a Texas town and a pretty girl, with the tan of the prairie on her cheek and a sombrero almost hiding her yellow curls, comes to the window and—but read what Private Eugene La Pine, of Company I, Second Illinois Infantry, has to say about it:

CHICAGO, July 15.—Kindly put this in the paper and mail copy to me. Co. I, 2nd Ill. Inf. Editor.

Arrived here last Sunday after a sixty-two-hour ride. Found out this town to be better than Chicago; more places of enjoyment. On our trip girls threw bouquets of flowers, flags and all sorts of souvenirs. One young lady from Cameron, Texas, who struck my fascination is to become my wife as soon as my time expires. I have met her on the way to Ft. Sam Houston. Our train stopped at this town for fifteen minutes. Have been corresponding with her every day and some times get two letters per day.

Monday went swimming; Uncle Sam has plenty of showers. In the evening for a pass time we initiated all the rookies such as send him after coal for rifle range and hanging clothes on the skirmish line. Most of the boys have not gone to town as the government have not yet issued all of the clothing. U. S. is particular how he sends his boys to town.

Lemonade after hike. Yesterday morning our battalion took a seven-mile walk with a full equipment and the boys felt fine on their return. Later got lemonade. All the boys are wishing to see real service and send to the border or even in Mexico. They have got accustomed to the climate. This morning we had inspection of our entire outfit. No boys in our company have made any friends amongst the civilians. All of the Illinois infantry are in town. The eight colored was the last to arrive, who came in last night about 8 o'clock.

On the train coming here our company yelled a song at each town which was originated by myself: Rickawacker! Fire Quaker! Zid! Boom! Bah! "Company I," "Company I!" Hah! Hah! Hah! Rough, tough; we don't take a bluff. Always fighting, and can't get enough. On the trains were printed in large letters:

GET VILLA OR BUST!

Company I, the Go Getters.

And along side of it a picture of Villa's head.

Private Eugene La Pine.

Corporal Rude has been officially elected washwoman of our squad. He is breaking in the rookies to his profession.

Private George Kern captured a wild man while on guard yesterday. (A wild insect which was crawling beneath his shirt.)

BIRD DISTURBS AN ARMY CAMP

Pershing's Men Get Ready to Fight When Feathery Songster is Heard Whistling.

EL PASO, July 15.—As an evidence of the alertness which marks the interior American command in Mexico, a story was brought here telling of the combination of a mocking-bird and a recruit sentry throwing an entire detachment into line of battle. The detachment was stationed at a water-hole between bases one night, every one except the outposts being asleep. Suddenly the voice of a sentry of a sentry amid a clump of cottonwoods and water willows, cried out, "Halt! Who goes there?"

Immediately there was a fusillade of shots, which brought every man in the command to the sentry's side, their rifles poised expectantly.

"Some one in the bushes," whispered the recruit sentry. "He whistled softly three times and I fired. Heard nothing since."

The soldiers prepared to withstand an attack, and deployed in skirmish line. Then the bushes rustled in the breeze, and again came three soft whistles. One of the soldiers saw in the light of the moon a little bird—a mocking bird—perched on a twig above them, and the detachment was ordered back to sleep.

EXCHANGE

Of Tokens of Esteem is Made Between the Persians and the Germans.

(Correspondence of Associated Press) VIENNA, July 15.—Representing "the gratitude and admiration of all Mohammedans," Mehdi Gassem, of Noachbed, Persia, a resident of Vienna, has presented Emperor William of Germany with a huge talisman fashioned by himself out of turquoise. In return the emperor has given him a steckpin containing his monogram in diamonds.

For the talisman Gassem chose one of the three largest turquoise in existence, a stone the size of an ostrich egg. This is mounted in gold, surrounded by a crown and the letter "W" and flanked by the figures "1914" and "1915". Below the huge turquoise are four smaller stones, the Persian sun and lion, and on the medallions on which the stones are mounted is a Persian poem to the Kaiser engraved in Arabic.

There is a separation action pending in the New York courts, in which Mrs. Triplett accuses her husband of cruel and inhuman treatment.

SOME USES OF RICE

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The experts of the office of home economics of the department of agriculture have been studying the uses of rice, a food which can be served in many palatable ways all the year, but which seems particularly appetizing in the summer.

Boiled Rice.

Boiled rice prepared in southern fashion, so that all of the grains are kept separate, is sufficiently attractive in appearance to justify its slight wastefulness, except, of course, where strictest economy is necessary. Slowly add a cupful of thoroughly washed rice to a quart of rapidly boiling water, which contains two level teaspoonfuls of salt. If carefully done, the boiling (which should continue all of the time the rice is cooking) will not be stopped. Stirring is not permitted, as this will break the rice grains.

About twenty minutes is sufficient to cook the rice, which can be tried from time to time by taking one or two grains between the fingers. Pour off all the water from the cooked rice, cover with a cloth, and place in a warm part of the stove, so that the grains will swell. To remove the starchy material from the outside of the grains, cooks sometimes turn the cooked rice into a strainer and pour one quart of hot water over it before covering with a cloth and allowing to steam and swell. A cupful of raw rice cooked in this way will give over four cupfuls of very white and light boiled rice. The water drained off from the rice can be used in soup making to save the starch and mineral matter which it contains.

If one wishes to use a fireless cooker, add a cupful of well-washed rice to three cupfuls of boiling water, in which two level teaspoonfuls of salt are dissolved. Cook for five minutes and then put in a fireless cooker. In two hours the rice should be done. If any water remains unabsorbed, it can be drained off. Rice varies somewhat in the amount of water it absorbs, and the housekeeper, accordingly, should vary the amount of water used.

Rice cooked as described above is excellent when served as a vegetable with meats, as in the well-known "chicken and rice." Such uses of rice are particularly welcome in the period when "old potatoes" are not very palatable and "new potatoes" have not yet appeared in the locality or are high in price in the market.

Another dish which has almost as good an appearance may be prepared by cooking rice in a double boiler, without stirring, and using about three cupfuls of water and a level teaspoonful of salt to each cupful of rice. If a more savory dish is desired, skim milk, whole milk, meat broth, strained tomato juice, or vegetable broth may be used in the place of water. Rice may also be combined with protein rich foods, such as milk, cheese, and eggs for use in place of meat, or with small amounts of vegetables to make

the latter "go further." Of course, such a dish does not contain as much tissue-building protein as if it were made entirely of meat, but when the meat provided ordinarily is generous and the aim is to reduce the cost without lessening the attractiveness of the food, such combinations are well worth trying.

The following recipe for an economical dish made with rice and left-over mutton may prove useful.

Steamed Mutton and Rice.

Four cups cooked rice.
Two cups cooked mutton cut into small pieces.
One teaspoonful salt.
Few drops onion juice.
One tablespoonful chopped parsley.
One-fourth cup bread crumbs.
One egg.
One-fourth teaspoonful pepper.
Stock or water as needed.

Grease a mold or a bowl of about one and one-half quarts capacity and line with cooked rice. Heat the meat with the other ingredients, using enough stock to make a mixture that is moist, but will hold its shape. Pack the meat in the center of the mold and cover with the remaining rice, grease the cover of the mold (if a bowl is used a plate will serve as a cover), steam or cook in water enough partly to cover the mold until the contents are thoroughly heated through. Turn on a hot platter and serve with tomato sauce.

The above recipe, it will be noted, suggests the use of bread crumbs instead of flour for thickening, which is often a way of saving bread which might otherwise be wasted and which is also one way of securing variety, as a different texture results from that when flour is used.

If one finds it convenient, cold lamb, veal or chicken may be used in place of mutton in preparing this dish. As the basis of a sweet dessert, rice is always useful, especially so for invalids and little children. If combined with milk and eggs it makes a very nutritious dish as well as one easily digested. Plain boiled rice, cooked either with a little sweet fruit, maple sirup, honey, or other simple flavor, makes a more wholesome dessert for children than rich puddings or pies, because it is less likely to upset the digestion or to destroy the appetite for simple foods.

A Good Addition.

Cold rice, particularly that which is cooked so that the grains are separate, is a good addition to vegetable salads, combining well with celery, string beans, and tart apple. If one wishes, some chicken cut in small pieces also can be added.

It is well to remember that when rice is used abundantly in the diet it is particularly desirable to include generous amounts of green vegetables and fruits also, in order that a supply of vitamins and of mineral substance adequate in kind and quantity may be provided.

PARIS GROWS QUITE FRENCH

Lately-Arrived American Declares He Never Heard So Much French Spoken.

Paris, July 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Paris now, could with propriety be described as "Paris has become quite French," declared a lately-arrived American.

"I never heard so much French spoken in Paris before."

In fact, as a result of the continuance of war, Paris to the foreigner seems, if it is not so in reality, for the first time since 1870 to be truly and obviously Gallic, to have put off its harlequinade costume of cosmopolitanism, its glittering tinsel and garish nightgown; and to have put on the more simple and sober dress of an earlier and less luxury-loving age.

Paris is Provincial.

Paris has become, in a word, provincial, chiefly owing to two causes—the absence of the tourist and the decline in traffic. The city is far less crowded and bustling than usual. The disposition of all the notes in the hum of a great city's population busy about its daily occupations is lowered to what is almost a murmur; the hoot of the taxi-horn is heard less frequently, and the "barkers" at the shows along the boulevards have ceased to bark; "Want a guide, sir?" is now never, or hardly ever heard. The newsboy's yell is sternly repressed by the police.

The tourist element of Paris is all but entirely wanting. Before the war, especially at this season, tourists were to be met with in all quarters of the city, a very considerable portion of them Germans; now the comparatively small number of strangers here are chiefly those on business in connection with war contracts, and, of course, mostly men.

Private Auto Disappears.

The almost total disappearance of the private automobile is another thing that cannot fail to strike the visitor of today. Dublin was described by Lady Mary Montague as the "car-drivingest city in the world." Paris, for some few years before the war, could with propriety be described as the automobile-drivingest city in Europe. Besides the vast variety of cars owned by Paris residents there was always a stream of more or less high-powered and luxurious tourist automobiles passing through on their way to Brittany with its well known seaside summer resorts, to Normandy and to Touraine with their historic castles, or still further afield, right through the middle of France, down to Biarritz and the Riviera. This traffic has completely ceased. In its stead one sees hardly anything but slate colored motor wagons, red-cross automobiles or the ordinary taxicab. Taxicabs are now hardly numerous enough to meet the inhabitants' ordinary wants. This dearth of taxicabs is intensified by the stoppage, ever since the war began, of the convenient and rapid system of motor busses plying to and from all parts of Paris.

They were requisitioned immediately war began and are reported to have done yeoman's service in transferring

SWISS EXPORTS INCREASE.

(Correspondence of Associated Press) BERNE, July 15.—Swiss exportation to the United States shows large increases in several articles, particularly cheese, condensed milk, watches, silks and embroideries. Exportation from the consular districts of Berne, St. Gall and Zurich during May last amounted in value to 7,600,000 francs as against 5,300,000 francs in May, 1915.

Plumbago is the most important mineral product of Ceylon, which has about 1,000 mines.

A SAFE SAFE.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 15.—Unable to open his safe for eight years, despite the aid of experts, Gustav Engel, of Stamford, finally permitted safe makers to cut the combination away because he needed important papers that were inside the safe.